

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

VOL. II.—NO. 40.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 554.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From the New York Evening Post.  
THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SLAVE STATES.

The administration prints insist that in revising their party at Cincinnati next June, a decided ground shall be taken in favor of the nationality of slavery. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"We must, in the Cincinnati platform, repudiate Squatter Sovereignty and expressly assert state equality. We must declare that it is the duty of the general government to see that no invidious or injurious distinctions are made between the people of the property of different sections in the territories. We do not mean to dictate. It may be that the section in the Platform of the abstract proposition of state equality, may suffice to carry along with it the consequences which we desire. But it is often charged that the Kansas-Nebraska bill contains the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and that Squatter Sovereignty is the efficient agent of free-soilism. Some northern documents have maintained this view. Now this gun must be spiked. It comes from our platform that we maintain practical state equality and repudiate any consideration of the Kansas-Nebraska act which would defeat it. The South only demands equality of right. The more clearly it appears that the northern democracy is ready to concede it to her the more certain is our candidate of success."

Mr. Cushing, the other day, in a speech made at the *Slash Cottage*, expresses his willingness to concede what the *Enquirer* calls the equality of states. By this equality of states is meant that as right to hold slaves accompanies the slaveholders in their migrations, that their local institutions pass with them into all the regions which are held as the territories of the confederacy; and naturally, when the territories are erected into states, the country should be divided between them in such a manner that for every free state admitted into the Union a slave state shall be admitted at the same time. This was Mr. Cushing's scheme; this is the plan referred to by the Richmond *Enquirer*. The territory of the United States is to be equally shared by the oligarchy of the South and the rabble of the people. For every new state settled by the people we must have a new state possessed by the oligarchy. The few are to receive as large a division of the great patrimony of the public lands as the many.

The doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories would conflict with this arrangement, and therefore it ought to be abandoned. It serves the purpose of a bold and weak-minded persons to the report of the Nebraska bill and of a convenient excuse for the corrupt, who wanted a plausible pretense for giving it their votes; but it is no longer of any use in either respect, and it is therefore renounced. According to the present doctrine of the administration, neither Congress nor the people, are sovereign in the territories. The authority of Congress is denied as peremptorily as the authority of the people. Neither the national legislature nor the colonists who go out from the old states have a right to say what shall be the institutions of the territories. On that point it is the slave states and the slaveholders who are sovereigns. All that the general government has to do in the matter is to see that they are protected in the enjoyment of this prerogative.

In all cases of conquest, the conqueror imposes his own laws upon the conquered country. He is its lord; the people of the country are his subjects and must submit to such ordinances as he pleases to impose. The power which a successful invader exercises in the room of a conqueror, the oligarchy of the South, under the new order of things, which came in with Franklin Pierce, claim to exercise in the territories. That privileged race carry with them their laws and customs, which take root in the territories without any formality of enactment, and the majority have nothing to do but to submit; it is not in their power to revoke or repeal them. This is the equality of the states; the right of the slaveholder to march with his human chattels into any territory of the United States and defy his fellow-colonists, though a thousand to one against him, to exclude from the region the institution they detest.

Some democrats, continues the Richmond *Enquirer*, have inconsistently favored the heresy of squatter sovereignty, "that gun must be spiked." Spiked it will be at the Cincinnati Convention. The slaveholders will carry the day in that assembly as they have done lately on all such occasions. Nobody who is likely to attend at Cincinnati will make any very determined opposition to the process, and there will be hundreds of willing hands to hold the spikes and wield the hammer. The doctrine of squatter sovereignty can no longer be turned to any party service, and will be readily abandoned. The South, as the Richmond *Enquirer* very pertinently says, does not presume to dictate, but the South, according to usage almost incommunicado, must and will have its way.

PROPOSITION TO DISSOLVE THE UNION OF THE CANADAS.

Hon. W. H. Merritt some time since proposed the following important resolution in the Canadian Parliament. It is said that the recent vote to remove the seat of government to Quebec give this proposition vitality:

"That the present 'Union Act' creating a Constitution for the Canadas, upon which the inhabitants were not consulted, provides no sufficient constitutional check on the public expenditure, has not been harmonious, and has produced a general desire to change the present system; a portion of the population preferring an amendment of the present Constitution, others the repeal of the union between Upper and Lower Canada, others the union of all the colonies under a federal compact, and others again a union of the whole under one Legislature."

That the most efficient mode for reconciling these various opinions and establishing general confidence in the future prospects of these colonies is to call together a Provincial Convention, consisting of delegates from all the British North American Provinces, to deliberate upon and to frame such a constitution as they may deem best adapted for their future government, to be submitted to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament for their determination thereupon.

That an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will authorize the Governor General to direct the election of fifty persons, sixteen each from the counties, cities, and towns in Upper and Lower Canada; also to direct the Governors of the adjoining Provinces, with the consent of their Legislatures, to authorize the election of six persons from New Brunswick, seven from Nova Scotia, three from New Newfoundland, and two from Prince Edward Island, or one delegate from every forty thousand inhabitants; said delegates to be elected in such manner as the Governors may direct; and that the Governor General be authorized to convene the persons so elected at any place he may appoint.

That the said Convention shall take the situation and circumstances of British North America into consideration for their future government as in their judgment will best promote the general interests and the welfare of the colonies."

The chief strength of the Democratic Party is in the South. Its existence at the North is but the reflection of its life in the South. It is not bound to see that its strength is rightly employed in its own defense. Shall the consent to become the tool of a party which owes its life to her? Nay, more—shall she permit the party to be the instrument of her wrongs—her honor, her rights, the instrument of her degradation and shame?

"No! Let the South hold the Democratic Party to strict accountability in the coming contest. Let her demand a candidate as well as a platform, upon whose fidelity, as proven by past acts, there rests not the shadow of a doubt. The Democratic Party sue for her support—let these be the sole conditions of it."—*Charleston Mercury*.

This sheet, which is now probably the most prominent and influential organ of the Slave Power in the Southern States, openly and earnestly advocates a restoration of the penitentiaries of New England."

The Abolitionists were not disheartened by their defeat, but rather stimulated to renewed energy and more desperate efforts. They saw how they might win victory from the grasp of the South, and they set about the work with characteristic ingenuity and contempt of honest principles. All the vagabonds, paupers and discharged convicts who infested the Northern cities were shaken together and precipitated upon Kansas. For a time, honest immigrants were attracted by the load of filth and steaming, and although they partially recovered their energies, there is danger least that be at last overborne by an incessant supply of refuse from the penitentiaries of New England."

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# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

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SALEM, OHIO, MAY 17, 1856.

### JAMES BUCHANAN.

It has been the disagreeable duty of the abolitionists, from the beginning of their enterprise, to seize and bring before the court of conscience culprits of every grade, whether skulking under the disguise of the senatorial robe or of the surplice; whether palming themselves off as the guardians of the spiritual or of the civil welfare of the people.

The disguise, however, is often so plausible that many very well-meaning people are inclined to look upon those who fulfil this ungrateful task as unnecessarily suspicious and censorious, and it is not unfrequently happens that the greatest offenders are, on this plea, permitted to escape.

The newspapers all agree in the statement that the Hon. James Buchanan, late minister of the American Government at the Court of St. James, was careful before leaving the old world, to pay a visit of ceremony to Mrs. Bennett, the wife of the editor of the New York Herald, (who it appears, is now residing at a villa near Paris), which visit, it seems to be generally understood, had some intimate connection with Mr. Buchanan's prospects for the presidency; for, like the old and jaded animal whose life has been spent on the race-course without ever winning the sweepstakes, he still pants to enter the lists and exhibit his mettle.

We clip from an exchange the following announcement:

"A dispatch to the New York *Herald* says that on Mr. Buchanan's arrival at his old home in Lancaster, Pa., and young friend out to meet him, and never in the history of this populous region has there been such a manifestation of popular regard, since the visit of Lafayette."

To any one at all familiar with the nature and extent of the bribery carried on in this country—next to their belief in the Christian religion—the Bible for Heaven, and the Constitution of the country for earth, the climax of his patriotism was still, perhaps, reserved for the citizens of the metropolis of his native Commonwealth: "Gentlemen, if this great and glorious Republic, now one—the great and glorious Republic cemented by the blood of our forefathers and preserved by the Constitution and the Union—if this great and glorious Republic should be shattered into insignificant atoms, it would be the contempt and derision of the great and the good over the whole face of the earth. God forbid that this glorious star should ever set in discord and in blood!" it never will."

The following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post, is full of significance, and exhibits in a striking light the manner in which the northern animal is to be appealed:

"Mr. Buchanan is violently assailed by his opponents in the democratic party for catering for Anti-Nebraska support. His organ here, the *Sentinel*, edited by a thorough-going disciple of Hunter and Mason of Virginia, and a Virginian himself, declares that the only question as regards the selection of presidential candidates, is, who can carry the most northern vote, and that Mr. Buchanan is the man. The New York organ of the same gentlemen advocates his claims, with such arguments as this, that the democratic party is 'too much under pro-slavery influences.'

Doubtless the understanding between those two apparently antagonistic organs is excellent. Nothing more required them a seeming opposition to slavery—the northern people are always satisfied with names and appearances; the South, very sensibly, demands the *thing*, caring nothing about the yielding of a name, if thereby she can attain her object.

We do not select Mr. Buchanan as a subject for animadversion from any especial dislike; he is no worse than the vast majority of those who are habitually dubbed "statesmen" by the American newspaper press. He can plead the excuse that he belongs to a state that has been more commonly prolific in demagogues, with whom the market is always glutted, and who are always dog-cheap. But we have chosen his name merely as a peculiarly fitting representative of the species to which he belongs, and because he has thought proper to thrust himself, just at this time, upon the notice of all those whose business it is to take cognizance of public events.

We defy even Louis Napoleon to outdo this man in the arts of the intriguer, and we doubt whether history presents a single instance of more fulsome, degrading and disgusting flattery for the advancement of private ends than that furnished by this arch-demagogue.

Upon entering your magnificent Bay yesterday, my heart swelled with emotion, while I exulted in the opportunity of pointing out its beauties and its boundless merchant ships to the strangers on board the steamer. Whence all this prosperity? It has mainly resulted from the Union of the States. Without the protection of the stars and stripes what would become of its commerce? Whilst every portion of our country and all the dwellers upon earth, are vitally interested in the preservation of the Constitution and the Union—whilst the liberty and civilization of the human race are bound up in the success of our grand experiment—New York has, if possible, more at stake than any other spot on the globe."

The conclusion of the farce of demagogues performed on this occasion, is highly dramatic and amusing:

The Washinton Union indignantly denies that the Democracy wishes to shirk the Nebraska issue in the Presidential canvass.

An exchange paper says: "A clergyman at the South, in sending a sermon for publication in the *National Preacher* observes incidentally—I should have no objection to your obtaining for me the degree of D. D. from some Northern college. I am a very popular man at the South, and I think it would have a tendency to harmonize the North and the South."

For the Bugle.

### LETTER FROM J. H. PHILLEO.

ADRIAN, April 22, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND MARIUS:—My last report of our united lecturing tour, closed, I believe, with our meetings at Milford. From there, we proceeded to Brighton, a small village, some ten miles beyond—having held a few evening meetings between the two villages. Our meetings at Brighton were held on Sunday the 6th of January, I think, and during two or three evenings following. Mrs. P. spoke in the morning of Sunday, to a respectable audience, as to numbers and intelligence, on the dignity and sacredness of Human Nature, and the imperative demand of the human soul for, and right to personal freedom, the power and character of slavery, &c. In the afternoon, I spoke to a still larger audience, in reference to the character of the prevailing religion, and its effect upon the condition and prospects of the Slave. In the evening, a very crowded house listened with much apparent interest, to a close, cogent and powerful speech, by Mr. Powell, on the political bearings of the subject. In this village, we found a Mr. Jones (Merchant) and family, and a few others whose names do not now occur to me, who manifested considerable interest in the cause.

In this posture of affairs he was fain to be content with a reception at the Merchant's Exchange. Observe the humility so naively betrayed in the

following extract from his speech on that occasion:

"I confess that I have been utterly astounded at the reception which the good people of my country have given me since I landed upon these shores. Without distinction of party I have been received at New York as an American citizen, the proudest title in the world. (Continued outburst of applause.) The same course has been pursued towards me in my passage through New Jersey. And now here, where my heart nestles in its warmest and tenderest emotions, I have received the most cordial welcome of all."

Notwithstanding the overwhelming astonishment with which he receives these attentions so disproportionate to his deserts, he makes according to the newspapers, the following ingenuous confession:

"The time was—some eight years ago—when I elected the first magistrate of the great American Republic, was the dearest and fondest wish of my heart. I am now totally indifferent to the subject. My years now number three score and four; and though I am as strong in the possession of my faculties as at any previous period of my life, I have certainly not the same ambition. At the same time, if the American people choose to place a great trust in my hands, I am not the man to turn my back upon them. As long as my heart beats, it will beat only for, and the country I love with all my soul."

Only think what a bait for gullions! He is as strong in the possession of his faculties as at any previous period of his life" and without ambition! How rarely are such chances offered to a grateful people! It reminds one of those interesting celebrities who occasion my enlightenment to the public, through the medium of the press as to the great inducements which they present in their own persons to the formation of fortunate matrimonial connections!—In the vigor of life, possessed of an agreeable exterior, and an amiable disposition."

In New York he exhorts his hearers to "cherish the Constitution and the Union in their hearts—next to their belief in the Christian religion—the Bible for Heaven, and the Constitution of the country for earth," the climax of his patriotism was still, perhaps, reserved for the citizens of the metropolis of his native Commonwealth: "Gentlemen, if this great and glorious Republic, now one—the great and glorious Republic cemented by the blood of our forefathers and preserved by the Constitution and the Union—if this great and glorious Republic should be shattered into insignificant atoms, it would be the contempt and derision of the great and the good over the whole face of the earth. God forbid that this glorious star should ever set in discord and in blood!" it never will."

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In this posture of affairs he was fain to be content with a reception at the Merchant's Exchange. Observe the humility so naively betrayed in the

To our excellent and enterprising young friend, George Roberts, we were indebted for earnest and successful efforts in behalf of our meetings, in all that section; and to his father's family for generous and hospitable entertainment, while there.

From Brighton we proceeded to Grand Rapids, holding meetings at Howell, Lansing, Grand Ledge, Lyons, and Ionia,—finding at Ionia, old friends of the cause of reform, in the persons of Simon Mortimer, and family, and Titus Merritt, and their families, by whom we were kindly and hospitably entertained, and aided in our endeavors. This portion of the State is entirely new soil to our kind of radical Anti-Slavery. At Howell, we were disappointed in regard to a house for meetings, but succeeded finally in holding two meetings on Sunday the 13th of January, made a few friends, at least, and obtained some few subscribers to the Bugle. At Lansing, we were again disappointed in regard to a room for meetings, through some misunderstanding, and succeeded in holding only one evening meeting. Here also, at the close of the meeting, we found a few friends, and obtained two or three subscribers. At Lansing, Messrs. Powell and Walton having gone to Lyons, Mrs. P. and myself, had a pressing invitation to take Grand Ledge in our way to Lyons. We accepted, and, as we were not expected at the latter place until the next Sunday, held two evening meetings there. The meetings were held in the ball-room of the tavern, the school house (they have no meeting house) being occupied at the time, for the purpose of manufacturing proselytes to a pro-slavery religion.

At this place a lawyer manifested what may be justly supposed to be the general—not universal—ignorance, and, probably, a good deal more than the general heartlessness, and meanness, of the profession. It so happened that a law suit, involving the value of twenty shillings, occurred at the same house, on the same day, and continued in the evening of our second meeting. So, that, while the lawyers were pleading for the value of an old neck-yoke, I believe it was, in one room, we were pleading for the bodies and souls of four million of immortal beings, in another. Mrs. P. made the closing remarks at our meeting, and the suit below closed, and this lawyer came in just at the conclusion of the A. S. meeting. Opportunity being given for any one to speak, this gentleman was called for. He responded to the call, by one of the most heartless and unprincipled speeches I ever heard couched in respectful language. Afflicted with a terribly severe headache, I had been able to take very little part in the meeting. But it was evident that the head that would stand in the way of allowing such a speech to be made with impunity, and that, too, by a man occupying a respectable position, was scarcely worth having; I decided at once, to unmask the monster in our presence, if I could do no more. At the close of this infamous speech, a call (preconceived no doubt) was made upon its author, for his presence below, (a fit place for such a character.) However, he went low; but as he did not go out of hearing, he returned almost instantly, in a terrible rage—white as a sheet with anger, he came, shouting the crowd—for by this time, the room was crowded, as the saying is, to a jam—to the right hand and to the left, without any kind of ceremony. I anticipated an assault, from his appearance, when I saw him coming, and prepared to meet it, in a proper manner. But, as if suddenly changing his purpose, when he reached the stand, he halted, looked me in the face a moment, then turned, seized a chair and seated himself directly in front of where I stood, and fixed his eyes upon me, with as much malignity in it, as if he had been the Devil himself. But, as he was thoroughly dishonest with himself, as well as with the audience, he soon got tired of that performance; and, as the miserable sophistry was stripped from his argument, and the heartless and unprincipled character of his speech was pointed out, his eyes sought the floor, and his cheek assumed a different complexion—thus proving that he was not an absolute Devil, after all; that away down, deep in the recesses of his soul, he could experience a sense of shame, at least; that he was a human being, still, capable of appreciating a moral argument, in one direction, at least, and under proper influence, might have been developed into something higher and better. However, he gradually regained courage, and with it, his accustomed heartlessness, and at the close of my remarks, made a rejoinder; but this time, with the mask off, and at its conclusion, hurried from the room amid the jeers of his own friends, in such haste, as to forget his hat, on returning, for which, he was loudly, but ineffectually called upon, by his companions, to stand his ground. A little reflection seemed to make him ashamed to leave the house, under such circumstances, so, seeking back into the room, he seated himself behind the audience, (most of whom were standing) At the close of the meeting, a few minutes after, however, he was nowhere to be found. How he left the room unobserved, was not, I think, known to many in the audience.

I have, doubtless, occupied too much space in referring to this affair. But such manifestations seem sufficient to show all thinking people, how essentially ignorant of the vital principles that underlie all that is sacred and dear to humanity, as well as unprincipled, are the men to whose management they are committing their interests.

At Lyons we encountered an open opposition, though the whole influence of two Episcopal Clergymen residing there, practically opposed to the cause of the Slave. Our meetings there, however, during Sunday and also Monday evening, were well attended, and seemed to excite considerable interest. We were warmly welcomed there, by several persons besides the Mortimers, whose names have escaped me. Some names were taken for the Bugle, whose blasts may, I trust, awake, at least, some of the dead, in that locality. The meetings at Ionia, were carried on by Mr. Powell, simultaneously with ours at Lyons.

We arrived at Grand Rapids, among entire strangers, with the exception of one or two individuals, both to ourselves and our cause; and, for entertainment, and room for meetings, were obliged to depend upon the Hotels and public Halls—expenses of Hall, \$30.00 a day, and Hotel expenses in proportion. Our appointments here, was for Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 26 and 27. At the first session, as many as four persons were present at one time, I believe. Adjourned till evening, when some sixty or seventy persons assembled, and listened attentively. During Sunday, numbers somewhat increased and Sunday evening gave us an audience of perhaps, one hundred and fifty persons. At this, Sunday evening meeting, some mischievous Free-Soilers, so wrought upon the vanity and self-esteem of the editor of the Grand Rapids Enquirer—miserable, heartless, old hunker Democratic paper—as to induce him to give us battle. Of this, I suspect, he sincerely repented, as, instead of securing the applause of the audience, as he doubtless expected, they showed him marked disrespect, by loudly and almost unanimously, applauding his opponents,

he peremptorily declined a respectful invitation, presented by some of the subscribers to his paper, to continue the discussion. A report of this gentleman's speech would be amusing, I think, to most of your readers, but would trespass too much upon your space. Suffice it to say that he started with admitting all that Abolitionists claim in regard to the curse and crime of slavery, and ended by declaring slavery the best thing that could happen to the negro, inasmuch as the slave is better off here, than the native at home. The intervening parts of his speech were about as consistent and edifying, and about as harmonious as the two ends. The evidence he adduced to prove that Slavery was an improvement upon the condition of Native Africans, was (O, wonderful! O, horrible! O, unheard-of barbarity!) that, on the coast of Africa, they sell each other into slavery! How shocking must such a thought be to refined and civilized Americans, who sell, not only their neighbors, but their own children, into life-long slavery, and degrading prostitution and shame!

The interest of our meetings, in the city, increased from first to last, and but for the religious influence of the place, which closed the churches against us, I doubt not, a grand work could have been accomplished, in behalf of the perishing slave. But the priesthood, ever on the lookout to head off whatever tends to induce the people to act from conscientious conviction and common sense, took the alarm.

We succeeded, however, in obtaining the Court House, owned, in part by the county, I believe, and in part by one of the Methodist Societies, for Monday evening, and also, for Sunday afternoon following. Had this building been under the entire control of the Church, it would have been closed against us entirely. Ten thousand curses on that huge Babylon of hypocrisy and iniquity, the American Church. The curse, instead of the blessings of those ready, to perish, shall be upon its head, and shall yet sink it to the lowest depths of the lower deep of infamy. Like a huge monster, it stands directly across the track of vital, practical progress, gravely tying its mind and cummin, and treading under its feet, the weighty masters of the law, and gospel of humanity; and threatening excommunication and reproach in this world, and endless damnation in the world to come, to whoever dares to question its right to wield the mighty influence it has acquired by putting force and fraud, on the side of the most infernal despotism the world has ever seen. I speak, in this connection, of course, of the church of this country, as a body, and not of local and individual exceptions.

We spent several weeks in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, holding meetings in the surrounding school-districts. We were cordially received among the Wesleysans of that section, generally, and obtained a goodly number of subscribers to the Bugle which, we trust, may be instrumental in convincing them of the folly, to say the least, of expecting to overthrow slavery by identifying themselves with a Government, pledged to guard and protect the infernal system, with all its blood and treasure. It is due to the Editor of the Grand Rapids Eagle, (Republican,) and to the advocates of that party, generally, in that vicinity, to say that they treated us and our meetings with all due respect, and, in the main, approval, manifesting a willingness, and desire to do justice to our motives and endeavors. The Eagle's notice of our meetings, was in the main, fair and honorable to its Editor, and, in a subsequent brief discussion I had with him, in the columns of his own paper, except a little exhibition of moral blindness, on the vital issue, natural to his position, and a consequent sliding over that point in a somewhat loose manner, the discussion was conducted, on his part, with a good degree of fairness and liberality, as well as ability. It is also due to the Editor of the Herald a daily paper, neutral in politics and religion, I speak of that paper, to say that he readily admitted into his columns, a reply to a *ripe* attack of the Enquirer, upon our meeting of Sunday, Feb. 3.

On the whole, our meetings in Grand Rapids and vicinity, were exceedingly interesting to us, and have reason to believe that they may prove a means of helping on the time when oppression of all kinds and degrees, may, by the light of reason and conscience, become an impossibility, at least, as words could declare them from the beginning of our career, in the very first article written by him whom we rejoice still to regard as our leader in this great enterprise (applause); and year after year we have been seeking for something plainer than words to show how intense is our hatred of slavery, how uncompromising our determination in opposition to it, and how untiring shall be our efforts to effect its overthrow. The cause we plead is based upon the simplest principles of truth, justice and common humanity—so simple that they who runnehit may read; and the justice of our demand is so plain that the wayfaring man, though to numerous to mention, in the surrounding country.

From the Rapids we proceeded to Hastings, and thence to Maple Grove, thence via. Battle Creek, and Union City, to Adrian.

But I have already exceeded proper bounds, about one half, and I must defer paying our respects to other places, until a more convenient season.

I have delayed this communication beyond all reasonable time, I am aware; but you will see I have made up in length, what it lacks in fitness of time, and in quality, also—thus verifying the old saying that "in all great losses there is some small gain."

Shortly before the first of the present month, I closed a seven months tour of almost continual traveling and lecturing, through all kinds of weather, and under all kinds of circumstances,—since which time, I have felt scarcely able to put pen, much less thought to paper. This is my excuse.</p

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

opposition. Did that indicate an anti-slavery sentiment? Did it indicate a care concerning the workings of the institution of slavery?

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it is true, that there were men throughout the country who held anti-slavery sentiments, but those sentiments, though they were theoretically responded to, were practically disregarded, until the time has come when no white man south of Mason and Dixon's line dare stand erect and proclaim himself to be in favor of impartial liberty. If there is one thing that I hate in the workings of slavery next to its cruelties to its victims, it is that it has unmade so much as before existed of manhood in this country. This may be seen in many ways. It may be seen in the conduct of Northern senators and representatives and foreign ministers. It may be seen in the conduct of men to whom we have been wont to look for example. Slavery has caused men of the proudest intellect to bend the knee and bow the head. It has caused such a man as Edward Everett to declare on the floor of Congress his willingness to volunteer his services in putting down a slave insurrection, and such a man as Robert C. Winthrop to stand up in Faneuil Hall and tell the American people that the best method of doing away with slavery is to do nothing. Such is the influence of slavery. Hence, as I said, I admire the aggressive spirit of the resolutions, for in view of these things we are called upon to take our stand and march boldly forward in the face of the institution, call it by its proper name and characterize it as the crime of crimes.

When we see the rights of Northern citizens invaded or violated, it is but the return which we have a right to expect from those who make such havoc upon the rights of colored men. How many there are who are violently opposed to the establishment of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. Mr.

Chairman, I would as soon see slavery in Kansas as in South Carolina; as soon see it in Nebraska as Georgia. Indeed I would rather see it in those Territories than in the District of Columbia, over which the whole people of this country have jurisdiction, and for the continuance of slavery in which every citizen is responsible.

But, to pass my concluding observations. I conceive that the actual slaveholders of the United States are no more to be found South than North of Mason's and Dixon's line. They are to be found in Boston, in New York, in Philadelphia, and all over the nation. Mr. Chairman, if there is one prayer to God that I make more than all others it is, that the day may not be far distant when my fellow-countrymen engaged in this anti-slavery cause shall make the great issue with Northern and not with Southern slaveholders. There are men in our Northern cities deeply interested in slave property. A few days ago a vessel was condemned in this harbor as a slaver on the coast of Africa. In view of such facts it is that I say that more manhood and more humanity is needed at the North in order to successfully resist this institution. If our cause is failing to advance as it should from any one cause at the present time, it is the want of men of consistency—for the want of radical anti-slavery men. Some are advising the people to contribute money to purchase Sharp's rifles for the defense of the liberties of the settlers in Kansas. I want to hear them advise them to purchase Sharp's rifles to send down upon the slave plantations (applause.) The black man in Virginia, in Georgia, in South Carolina, has as good a right to fight for his liberty and defend his fireside as the white settler in Kansas (loud applause.) When the Northern people are prepared to take that ground slavery will cease to exist.

I believe I am sufficiently liberal and magnanimous to recognize and appreciate every true friend to the anti-slavery cause; but I do not recognize such a friend in any man who worships the American Union, nor in one who believes in postponing to a future day the overthrow of slavery.

I like the sentiment of my friend Robert Purvis—that no man on the anti-slavery platform or off it can be trusted in a tight place who is not an out and out disunionist (applause and hisses.) Nothing else in my opinion will cure this evil (hisses and applause.) I do not know whether those hisses are in contempt of my remark or with a view to put down the applause; but I presume the former. I learn from this expression that there are those present who have got to travel fast and far before they will reach true anti-slavery ground. In view of this expression, therefore, I will take an additional five minutes upon the subject of the dissolution of the American Union.

It is a lamentable fact that there are so many idioters in regard to the American Union. No man can deny, who knows much upon this subject, that it rests upon the palpitating hearts of nearly four millions of our fellow-men; and yet there are those who regard such a Union of much more value and importance than the rights of those unoffending brethren. Every black man in this country, if he would be consistent, must view that Union as I do, as the chief instrument for the perpetuation of that foul system of slavery (hisses and applause.)

I go into the District of Columbia; what do I find? I find that every man who will not bow the knee and bend the neck to the Slave Power is considered unsound by the three hundred thousand who rule this country, and is ostracized, proscribed and contemned by them. And I would tell those who are found hissing here to-day that if they go to the South and dare to speak anti-slavery sentiments there like true men, they will find the American Union of no more value to them than it is to me; and to me it is a curse (applause.)

It is easy for men in the metropolis of New York to hiss the public expression of sentiments in opposition to this Union; but when they shall come to test the spirit of the slaveholder, they will learn that there is nothing like a communion or a union of spirit between them and him. Until they shall learn this, I expect they will pursue the course they are now pursuing.

I was born, Mr. Chairman, in Massachusetts, within a few miles of Bunker Hill, where I have listened to a few of the fourth of July orations delivered on that spot. I am not able to trace my ancestry into slavery. No matter, however, for that. I simply claim, as I said in the outset, to be a man and an American citizen, and I lay that claim upon the same ground that others claim it. But if I go into the District of Columbia tomorrow, though I say not the first word, my very complexion is legal presumption of my being a slave, and I may there be thrown into prison for no other fault than the color of my skin. Where, then, is the benefit of this much-lauded Union to me? Where is the shield of the American Constitution to me? Where is American justice and American humanity to me? Nowhere. Then, as long as this Union is the oppressor, not only of the three and a half million slaves at the South, but of every freeman in the North, my prayer to God is that it may be broken into as many pieces as there are groans ascending daily to the God of humanity and of liberty from the oppressed of this nation (applause and some hisses).

A GENTLEMAN from the back part of the audience here rose and made some remarks, which were almost inaudible to the reporter; but the purport of them appeared to be that he thought both sides of the question of disunion ought to have a hearing. The President stated that the speakers for this meeting were invited, and it was not in order for others to interpose any remarks; but the subsequent meetings were free for any one to express his or her sentiments on the great question of the day. Then the question could be discussed pro and con.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Society again assembled in the City Assembly Rooms, and was called to order by the President.

SAMUEL MAY, JR., from the Committee of Arrangements, reported the following nominations for Committees, &c., for the more perfect organization of the meeting:

*Business Committee*—Samuel J. May, Lucretia Mott, Oliver Johnson, Jas. Miller McKim, Abby Foster, Charles L. Remond, Marius R. Robinson, William Wells Brown, C. C. Burleigh.

*Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing Year*—Edmund Quincy, of Massachusetts; Robert Purvis, of Pennsylvania; Marius R. Robinson, of Ohio; Pliny Sexton, of Palmyra, Amy Post, of Rochester; N. Y.; Edmund Jackson of Boston Mass.; Lauren Wetmore, of New York City.

*Finance Committee*—Joseph A. Howland, Susan Anthony, Lydia Mott, Rowland Johnson, Phebe H. Jones.

*Secretary of Meeting*—Samuel May Jr., Massachusetts; Aaron M. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.

The Society, by a unanimous vote, adopted the organization recommended.

The President read the eight Resolutions which had been presented in the morning.

ARNOLD BUFFUM addressed the meeting. He spoke of his recent severe illness, and his inability to make a speech. He detailed a conversation he had recently had with a slaveholder from a Southern State. This man, he said took the ground that the Northern States were as directly involved, and as guilty, in regard to the slavery of the millions of Southern slaves, as the Southern Slaveholders themselves; and in this Mr. B. thought the Southerner was clearly right. He went on to illustrate this point very effectively. He remarked that he did not like to hear the slaves of others spoken of as Africans, or as negroes, as colored persons. For they were not Africans; neither were they, as a class, negroes, nor were they colored persons exclusively—no more so, indeed, than everybody is, for all are colored in one way and degree or another. He had seen, in the District of Columbia, a coffin of forty slaves, of whom sixteen were pointed out as the children of their white owners, some of whom were as white as his own children. The father of the slaveholder, said Mr. B. (with whom I conversed yesterday), lived at Newport, where it is well known, many families acquired vast wealth by the slave trade; I asked if it were true that those wealthy slave-trading families had become extinct. He said that it was even so. Mr. B. also alluded to the fact that of the seven distinguished Southern men who had been Presidents of the United States—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk and Taylor—not one of them had left a son—certainly not a legitimate son. Mr. Buffum saw something more than an accident in this. It was, to his mind, the manifest finger of God, setting a mark upon these men for the part they had borne in the great iniquity of slavery.

HENRY C. HOWELLS, of New Jersey, wished to bear his dying testimony to the value of the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to which he had been led by degrees, from his early days, and which he rejoiced to hold.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH traced the successive demands which the Slave Power had made of the country, till now demanded not only Kansas and Nebraska, and the mastery of the whole Territory of the Union, but also the right to go into every Northern State with their slaves, for transit or for temporary sojourn—an entering wedge to the full establishment of slavery there. Mr. Burleigh showed how wholly inadequate, how useless, and how absurd it is to attempt to resist the single and local encroachments of slavery—what folly it is to make the mere non-extension of slavery an issue with the South. There is no safety, and can be no success, in anything short of striking at the monster's very existence. *Slavery must die the death.* No other principle, or policy, or measure is adequate to save us. Kansas is no better to me than Virginia; I have no more interest to keep it out of the former than I have to root it out of the latter. Do you say it should be shut out of Kansas because it is a gross immorality, and an unqualified infraction of every law of God, I say it is equally so everywhere, all over the vast region which it now occupies. Whoever commanded at Sebastian would have been considered as wholly uninterested, and unequal to his position, who should confine himself to preventing the Russians from erecting new works, leaving his main fortress wholly untouched.

Mr. Burleigh proceeded to show what a tremendous power was brought to bear in favor of slavery by that large class of men who claim that American slavery is justified by God and by the patriarchal institutions of the Bible, as do the leading religious teachers and churches of the land, either directly or by their religious union and fellowship with slaveholders.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER said that it was the glory of our platform that every man's idea, opinion and course were freely criticised here. We are charged by our opponents with being do-nothing abolitionists. What is work? Is not that the best work which consists in the promulgation of the great truths which arouse the conscience, warn the heart, and quicken every man to action? But there is a sense in which we are *do-nothing*; we do nothing to help hold the slave in his chains, as even our Republican friends are doing by their position in this slaveholding Union. They are working, it is true, but much they do tends to strengthen the chains of the slave. We are certainly using the whole force of our mortal indignation against slavery in Kansas, as well as they. But they are seeking to elevate William H. Seward, or some other man, to the Presidential chair, where his first act must be to take an oath to carry the obligations of the Constitution into effect. By that oath, William H. Seward must become Kidnapper-General of the Nation—the head of a nation of twenty millions of people who have entered into solemn covenant to give protection and privileges to the slaveholder, and to withhold both from the slave. I am not denying that a strong and sincere anti-slavery feeling prevails among the Republican party; but such feeling is also found in the Democratic party, and in the Whig party, if that can be spoken of as an existing party. It is the position of all these parties, as supporters of a Government and Union which is the deadly foe of the slave, that I protest against and condemn. And we must continue to

rebuke the Free Soil Republican party, or we must give up rebuking any body. We must be impartial; we must not consent to wrong or injustice in any one; we must not seek to cover it up, especially when those who are, in many respects, our friends are in a guilty position.

S. J. May (being in the chair) said he thought the position of the Republican party essentially different from that of the other parties. Mr. Foster invited Mr. May to take the platform and show what the difference is.

MR. MAY DECLINED SPEAKING AT PRESENT.

Mr. Foster read a portion of a recent debate in the United States Senate, when Senator Brown, of Mississippi, read an extract from a London paper, *The Telegraph* (said by Mr. Case to have the largest circulation of any paper in England). The article distinctly took the ground that, in a contest with the United States of America, Great Britain would arm the slaves of the United States. Mr. Brown characterized the article as an atrocious one; he said he would do his friend who handed him the paper [Senator Foot, of Vermont] the justice to say that he assured him (Mr. Brown) that, in case of such a contest with any foreign power, every Northern State would come with slavery to the support of the slaveholding States. And this was Mr. Foot, one of those Northern politicians whom Mr. Parker eulogized this morning, as one of the staunch friends of freedom!

MR. STEPHEN P. ANDREWS said he could take the oath to support the United States Constitution, even if understanding it just as S. S. Foster does, and with the full determination in his mind, at the time he took the oath, not to comply with a single provision in it which he deemed wrong. He should justify the act thus—the law and common sense recognise the fact, that a man is not held to fulfill certain promises because made under physical constraint and duress; so he should argue that his oath was taken under a *moral* duress.

C. C. BURLEIGH remarked briefly on a few points in Mr. Foster's Speech. He thought there was a decided and marked growth of anti-slavery in the country.

THE SOCIETY adjourned to 7, 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING.—The Society met according to adjournment. A very large audience being present, and listened with the closest attention to a most able and eloquent address relating to the question of Kansas in part, but having a far more comprehensive reach, from Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, continued until 10 o'clock, when the Society adjourned to Thursday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY.

The Society met at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the City Assembly Rooms. The President in the chair.

MR. GARRISON desired to call attention to the gross misrepresentation of our meetings that had appeared in one or more of the papers. He said there were men who made it their business to come to our meetings and take advantage of our professed kindness, providing tables and other accommodations for reporters of the press, to caricature our proceedings. Such men were not gentlemen, but blackguards. The New York Herald was an illustration of the blackguardism to which he referred, but nothing better could be expected from that paper with its present proprietorship and management.

S. J. MAY thought the papers that had given unfair reports should be designated, for while the Herald and Sun have grossly misrepresented our proceedings, the New York Daily Times had given a very fair report.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND referred to the disgraceful language of the New York Sun, and denounced its editor as a slaveholder and a villain in heart.

MR. GARRISON, on behalf of the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions:

SYDNEY H. GAY, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, presented the following Abstract of the Treasurer's Report for the past year:

*The American Anti-Slavery Society in account with F. Jackson, Treasurer.*

Dr. May, 1855 To Standard Account, - \$7,102.72  
To Agency, - - - 3,659.33  
May, 1856 To Expense Account, - 1,488.57  
To Publication Account, - 1,566.53  
To Balance to New Account, 4,076.04  
\$17,893.19

Cr. May, 1855 By Balance from old Account, - \$4,953.32  
May, 1856 By Donations and standard Account, - 12,862.91  
By Publication account, 76.95  
\$17,893.19

E. E. NEW YORK, May 1st, 1856.  
S. H. GAY, Assistant Treasurer.

I have examined the account and the vouchers, and found them to be correct. J. S. GIBBONS.

MR. GAY spoke with regret of the absence of the Treasurer, Francis Jackson, whose presence among us we miss for the first time for twenty years. He would take the liberty, he added, of reading a passage from a private letter from Mr. Jackson, which he was sure would be heard with interest. He says:

"I am not now well enough to risk a journey to New York, and fear I shall not be with you at our Anniversary day. My friends tell me that I have not indulged overmuch that rascally virtue called prudence, they now insist that I must take some lessons at that.

"This, then, will be the first time I have missed the Anniversary Meeting for the last twenty years. I shall regret this for many reasons, not the least of which would be to lose the opportunity to take the hands, and look upon the faces of those old friends of the slave, who have stood by him in twenty pitched battles with your proslavery community. No other principle, or policy, or measure is adequate to save us. Kansas is no better to me than Virginia; I have no more interest to keep it out of the former than I have to root it out of the latter. Do you say it should be shut out of Kansas because it is a gross immorality, and an unqualified infraction of every law of God, I say it is equally so everywhere, all over the vast region which it now occupies. Whoever commanded at Sebastian would have been considered as wholly uninterested, and unequal to his position, who should confine himself to preventing the Russians from erecting new works, leaving his main fortress wholly untouched.

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S. J. May (being in the chair) said he thought the position of the Republican party essentially different from that of the other parties.

MR. FOSTER invited Mr. May to take the platform and show what the difference is.

MR. MAY DECLINED SPEAKING AT PRESENT.

Mr. Foster read a portion of a recent debate in the United States Senate, when Senator Brown, of Mississippi, read an extract from a London paper, *The Telegraph* (said by Mr. Case to have the largest circulation of any paper in England). The article distinctly took the ground that, in a contest with the United States of America, Great Britain would arm the slaves of the United States. Mr. Brown characterized the article as an atrocious one; he said he would do his friend who handed him the paper [Senator Foot, of Vermont] the justice to say that he assured him (Mr. Brown) that, in case of such a contest with any foreign power, every Northern State would come with slavery to the support of the slaveholding States. And this was Mr. Foot, one of those Northern politicians whom Mr. Parker eulogized this morning, as one of the staunch friends of freedom!

MR. STEPHEN P. ANDREWS said he could take the oath to support the United States Constitution, even if understanding it just as S. S. Foster does, and with the full determination in his mind, at the time he took the oath, not to comply with a single provision in it which he deemed wrong. He should justify the act thus—the law and common sense recognise the fact, that a man is not held to fulfill certain promises because made under physical constraint and duress; so he should argue that his oath was taken under a *moral* duress.

MR. C. C. BURLEIGH remarked briefly on a few points in Mr. Foster's Speech. He thought there was a decided and marked growth of anti-slavery in the country.

THE SOCIETY adjourned to 7, 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING.—The Society met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MR. GARRISON, on behalf of the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions:

SYDNEY H. GAY, Esq., Assistant Treasurer.

I have examined the account and the vouchers, and found them to be correct. J. S. GIBBONS.

MR. GAY spoke with regret of the absence of the Treasurer, Francis Jackson, whose presence among us we miss for the first time for twenty years. He would take the liberty, he added, of reading a passage from a private letter from Mr. Jackson, which he was sure would be heard with interest. He says:

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## Miscellaneous.

### EXTRACT FROM THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

We commend to the attention of our readers the abridged extract from the second Annual Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools, Mr. H. H. Barney.—ED. BULE.

James Campbell, Esq., Principal of the Dayton, Ohio High School, thus wrote:

"As the result of my experience, I would say that I am in favor of seating both sexes in the same room, and having them recite in the same classes. Particular attention should be paid to their deportment, and no communication should be allowed between them at school, or in going to or returning from the same. I have not found this a difficult matter to enforce, and have never had but two or three pupils of either sex who were at all troublesome in this respect, and they were easily managed, having erred more through impulse than intention."

It is a fact, and one pretty generally admitted, too that in most of the female seminaries of this country, that there is a tendency to shun, to teach superficially, the solid branches, and a desire to attach an undue importance to what are styled the *ornamental branches*, or the *accomplishments*, as they are sometimes denominated. We allude to painting, drawing, penning, meriting, embroidering, to music upon the harp, guitar, piano, &c., &c., which are quite as frequently introduced into these seminaries by those who have them in charge, as a sort of *ad captandum* means to attract patronage, as with the view of adding valuable accomplishments to the young ladies who attend them. And such is the morbid state of public sentiment on this subject, in many localities, that it is seriously doubted whether female seminaries would be well sustained without these appliances, although the result has been, in many instances, to substitute for a thorough and practical education, one exceedingly flimsy and artificial, and to fill these seminaries with a species of educational *poppycock*. Even in female schools, where the *accomplishments*, as they are called, are not introduced to an unreasonable extent, and are not allowed to take precedence of most important subjects, girls do not seem to manifest the same interest in the solid branches, or pursue them with the same vigor, or master them with the same relish, or grasp them with the same facility, that they do in schools composed of both sexes. The general opinion expressed on this subject by those who have had favorable opportunities for forming a correct judgment, seems to be, in substance, as follows:

Belonging to the same school, pursuing the same studies, and reciting in the same classes, it is quite natural for females to feel a strong desire to measure themselves intellectually with the other sex. In civilized lands, woman has evinced an ardent wish to establish the fact that she is endowed with mental faculties and capabilities equal to those of man; and when a fair field of competition has been opened, she has been the last to shrink from the trial. It is so in the school, in the recitation room, when both sexes are brought together. In their emulation to excel, girls lose, in a measure, that evenhanded desire for music and painting, and all that is superfluous and *poppycock* of education, so often manifested in female seminaries. The examination of candidates for admission to more than thirty high schools, and the annual examination of classes in those schools, shew exclusively how anxious girls are, and how diligently and perseveringly they will labor, to show that the female is possessed of as high an order of faculties as that of the male.

We have gone more fully into the discussion of this topic, because we believe that the softening and refining influence of woman in girlhood, should not be lost in our schools; and because we do not think that G. has ever seen the world of mankind male and female, under such circumstances of temptation, that they cannot safely mingle in the common pursuits of the school room. Besides, the new system of public schools, especially union and high schools, now rapidly advancing into popular favor, has given to this question an increased importance. And when we consider the mighty influence which modern civilization and modern morality have placed in the hands of woman, the question whether the sexes should be associated in the school room, as they are in the family circle, and as they will be in after life, becomes intensely interesting. No department of human exertion should attempt to shake off the grasp of her power from its springs of action.—And our system of public schools, above all other schemes for the amelioration of the race, needs her genial influence as teacher and pupil, as well as friend and patron. We all know that the mutual desire to excel and win each other's approbation, is one of the strongest incentives which can be brought to bear upon the mind of the young; and that the love of boyhood to success and showmanship manners, can be most effectually counteracted by study and recitation in the presence of the other sex; that the morbid sensibility and sickly sentimentality which are sometimes exhibited by the latter, need the influence of masculine vigor and activity to induce a healthy tone; and prepare them for the rough conflicts of life; that each growing up in the presence of the other, insensibly acquires a keener discrimination and a truer appreciation of the mental and moral character of the other, than could be gained in any other way; in short, that in the creation they were made male and female, and must together act the great drama of life, which is no paramount controlling reason for excluding them from each other while attending school.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—Great Britain last year manufactured 3,585,906 tons of iron, valued at \$125,000,000. This product was achieved by 238,000 men and 2,120 steam-engines, of 242,000 horse-power. The annual production of the world is not greater than 7,000,000 tons; the United States being next to England, the greatest producer, giving about a million of tons. Assuming the population of the world to be 900,000,000, the production and consumption is at the rate of 17 pounds per head. In England the production is 287 lbs. per head and the consumption 144 lbs. In the United States the production is 144 lbs. and the consumption 84 lbs., produced per head to 17 lbs. per head. According to what we have learned the best authorities, there are 20,000,000 of square miles of habitable surface on the globe, which will ultimately require 2,000,000 miles of railroad. To lay and operate this quantity will require 600,000,000 of tons of iron, the annual wear and operation of which will demand at least 60,000,000 tons per annum, in addition to the thousand other uses to which iron is applied.

A correspondent resident on the spot, who has personal knowledge of the fact, being himself a Missourian, informs us that land in Missouri, twenty-five miles from Keokuk in Iowa, and looking to that town for a market, can be bought for \$3 an acre, in any quantity, while land no better is worth in Iowa, at the same distance from Keokuk, \$15 to \$20 an acre. Seventeen dollars an acre as a tax to support the institution of Slavery is pretty liberal, and in a good many instances sublimely disinterested, too, as the owners of the land often even own no slaves, and have the additional mortification of being looked down upon as an inferior class by those who do.—N. Y. Tribune.

**COMICAL.**—A majority of the managers of the Brooklyn Atheneum have been "burned out," because they employed as lecturers, an "Abolitionist, a fanatic, an infidel, and a Universalist!" The Inquirer observes, that "the first of those epithets points to the Hon. Horace Mann, the second to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the third to Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq., and the fourth to Rev. H. Chapin."

The ladies of Portland have presented Neal Dow with a beautiful silver salver and four goblets bearing the inscription—"Presented by the Maine Law Ladies of Portland."

There are 660,562 slaves owned in the country by ministers of the Gospel and members, viz: 212,665 by the Methodists, 77,000 by the Presbyterians, 125,000 by the Baptists, 88,000 by the Episcopalians, 101,000 by the Campbellites, and 50,000 by other denominations.

## MAY.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

May! thou month of rosy beauty!  
Month when pleasure is a duty;  
Month of maids that milk the kine—  
Bosom rich and breath divine:  
Month of bees, and month of flowers;  
Month of blossom laden bower;  
Month of little hands with daisies,  
Lover's love and poet's praises;  
Oh, thou merry month complete—  
May!—that very name is sweet!

May was maid in olden times,  
And is still in Scottish rhymes:  
May's the blooming hawthorn bough;  
May's the month that's laughing now;  
I no sooner write the word,  
Than it seems as though it heard,  
And looks up and laughs at me,  
Like a sweet face, rosily;  
Like an actual color bright,  
Flushing from the paper's white;  
Like a bride that knows her power,  
Started in a summer bower.

May the rains that do us wrong  
Come to keep the winter long,  
And deny us thy sweet looks,  
I can love thee, sweet in books—  
Love thee in the poet's pages,  
Where they keep thee green for ages,  
Love and read thee, as a lover  
Reads his lady's letter over,  
Breathing blessings on the art  
Which conmunges those that part.

There is May in books for ever;  
May will part from Spencer never;  
May's in Milton—May's in Prior;  
May's in Chaucer, Thompson, Dyer;  
May's in all the Italian books;  
She has old and modern nooks,  
Where she sleeps with nymphs and elves  
In happy places they call shelves,  
And will rise and dress your rooms  
With a drapery thick with blooms.  
Come, ye rains, then, if ye will;  
May's at home, and with me still;  
But come, rather thou, good weather!  
And find us in the fields together.

From the American Almanac for 1856.

### THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

BY PROF. J. LOVERING, OF HARTFORD UNIVERSITY.

[An able and instructive statement of the various effects of atmospheric electricity.]

First of the *calorific* effect. Imperfect conductors are often ignited by lightning in its passage through them, and the metals, if not very stout, are fused, or even volatilized, Aristotle, Lucretius, Seneca, and Pliny had observed this fusion.

But with their relation of facts there is mixed up much which is fanciful. It was pretended that money could be melted in the pocket or in a bag, or a sword in its scabbard, or a javelin on its handle, without the pocket, the bag, the scabbard, or the handle exhibiting any traces of heat. And hence arose the notion of a cold fusion, produced directly by lightning, without any decomposition of heat; a notion which Franklin countenanced at first, though he afterward corrected himself.

In many cases, especially in metals, it may be difficult to trace the effects of heat, because conductors of heat cool so rapidly. But that the fusion of metals, when produced by lightning, is a consequence of heat, is proved by the fact, more than once observed, that the globules of melted metal have singed the matter upon which they fell.

When the ship New York was struck by lightning in 1827, the drop of burning metal scorched the deck.\* "Need I add," says Kaemtz, "that a fire kindled by lightning is extinguished as easily as any other?" There are certainly cases of extraordinary escape. When the theatre at Mantua was struck on the 20th of March, 1784, the electricity melted ear-rings and watch-keys without wounding those who wore them. On the 15th of November, 1755, the magazine of Maronne, near Rouen, was struck by lightning, and two casks of powder were scattered without being ignited. And again, on the 11th of June, 1775, some cases of powder in the tower at Venice were overthrown, but not exploded. Hence some concluded that lightning did not set fire to powder. It may, indeed be difficult to fire the powder, as an experimental electrician, the mechanical disturbance scattering it, and removing it from the influence of the heat which electricity always elicits in its passage along poor conductors. The heating effect diminishes as the size of the metal acted on increases. We must try to ascertain the largest rod which has ever been melted by lightning, and then we shall be able to assign the minimum value to the size of a good lightning-rod. Captain Cook, while in the Roads of Batavia, saw his lightning-conductor, which was five millimetres in diameter, all on fire. Franklin recites the case of a church in Newburg where a small wire conducted the charge, though it was melted in performing the service.† Harris says that there is no certain record in which a bolt or chain of any considerable magnitude has been heated much. It is not known that a copper wire of one half an inch has ever been melted by lightning. Captain Dibdin relates that in Martinique a bar one inch in diameter was diminished in size and reduced to the size of a small wire.‡ In 1773 the conductor on St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which was of iron, and four inches broad by one half an inch thick, showed marks of having been heated, though perhaps not red-hot. Large bars of iron in contact, if not fused, have been softened so much as to become welded. The teeth of a chain which had been heated to the point of incandescence, though not melted, were entirely fused together.

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Another effect of lightning is called *physiological* or *therapeutic*. It is often inflicted by the nervous system, paralyzed or palsied, torn, or mangled.

In the latter case, perhaps the action might properly be called mechanical. On the 2d of June, 1849, a battalion of French infantry were struck by lightning between Monzon and Stenay. Two men were killed, and two hundred more were struck by the ground. Eighty-five feet of the lightning reached the end of the spindle to the weathercock. On the 18th of June, 1764, a church in South Weald, Essex, was struck by lightning, and also the steeple of St. Bride, London. The charge descended quietly until it reached the end of the spindle in the steeple, and then commenced its ravages, a strong wind blowing twenty-two pounds horizontally one hundred and fifty feet, beside falling two hundred feet. The steel spindle was thirty-five feet high and placed a hundred and forty feet apart. It was urged in favor of these paragrades, that those who遭受ed them were saved from the losses which afflicted their neighbors. Murray says that in 1825 he could not find in Switzerland a single case of failure. According to Babinet, the experiment was made successfully in Switzerland and Italy. In 1829 they were attempted in America. These rods were made thirty-five feet high and placed a hundred and forty feet apart. It was urged in favor of these paragrades, that those who遭受ed them were saved from the losses which afflicted their neighbors. Murray says that in 1825 he could not find in Switzerland a single case of failure. According to Babinet, the experiment was made successfully in Switzerland and Italy. In 1829 they were attempted in America. These rods were made thirty-five feet high and placed a hundred and forty feet apart. It was urged in favor of these paragrades, that those who遭受ed them were saved from the losses which afflicted their neighbors. Murray says that in 1825 he could not find in Switzerland a single case of failure. According to Babinet, the experiment was made successfully in Switzerland and Italy. In 1829 they were attempted in America. 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